

# MAIL.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

### Shipping.

100



## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr F. RAFF in our Firm Cashed from This Day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. not

## NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

## NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREGG, are authorised to Sign the name of our Firm for Procurement at Foochow, and Mr F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877. del

## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 6 p.m., 23rd Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877. oc24



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London, via Bombay, Also, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEEZONG, Captain FRANK, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 25th October, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent, Hongkong, October 12, 1877. oc25

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. "MOEYANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 26th November, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 7th November. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

G. B. HONEY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. oc26

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to H, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KEMP & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## INSURANCES.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matabada, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1875.

## INSURANCES.

## YANGTSEH INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....\$1,420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$250,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$75,000  
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....\$1,745,000

## Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | O. KREBS, Esq.  
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | O. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
London Bankers:  
Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:  
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

## SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

## Directors.

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.  
PANG YIM, Merchant.  
Ho Sam, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
Loo Yee, of the Yik On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE KENG, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.  
CHUNG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 43, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. an23

## To Let.

## TO LET.

NOS. 4, and 5, PRIMA TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

## AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

## HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"Blancs Villa," Pok-fu-lum, Furnished. House No. 2, Seymour Terrace, Nos. 9 and 11, Queen's Road Central, with spacious Godowns attached, at present occupied by Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, October 13, 1877.

## TO LET.

THE FLOOR of the House now occupied by Mr A. HAIN, at Wanchai. Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguiar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

## TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in CAINE ROAD, at present in the occupation of H. DU POUY, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to

JOHN JACK, East Point.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

## Intimations.

## W. BALL,

## CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf, Hongkong, July 18, 1876.

## AH YON,

## SHIP'S PROCAPORE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 37, Praya Wan.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## K WONG HING CHEUNG &amp; Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS. Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr ANTON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 87, Praya, or to Mr FAY JACK, at 30, Ring Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 18, 1877. not

## Intimations.

## A MILLAR &amp; Co., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,

Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

## NOTICE.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG, and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Also S. S. Type, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Cases and Frames, and carved wood Cabinets Portraits only. Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Russian British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies. Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

## Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

## No. L—Vol. VI.

## OF THE "CHINA REVIEW."

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire. The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.

A Chinese Primer. The Law of Inheritance. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—Chinese Marriages. Studies in Words. The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.

Restoration of the Old Sounds of the Chinese Language. Notes on Chinese Grammar. Russian Sinologists. Assyria and China.

The World "Swallow." Compendia—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

## WASHINGTON BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

## A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

## For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS,

WILLS, &c., &c., &c. China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publisher of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Prudner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Kattel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Hung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

For terms, &c., address

MR CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

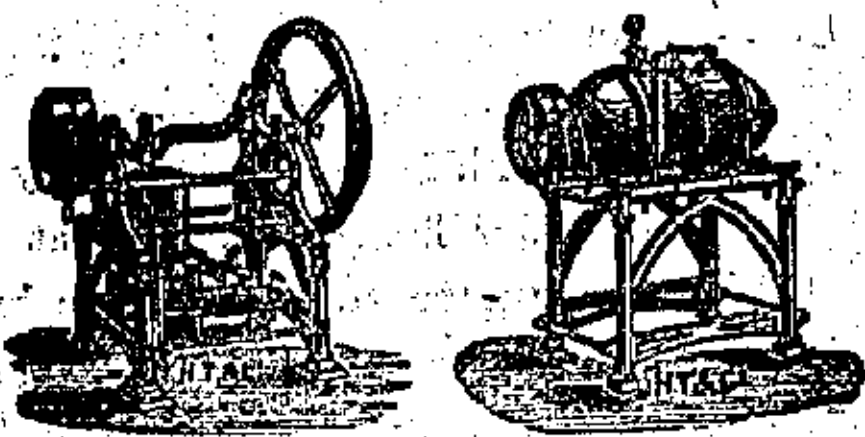
The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.



## Intimations.

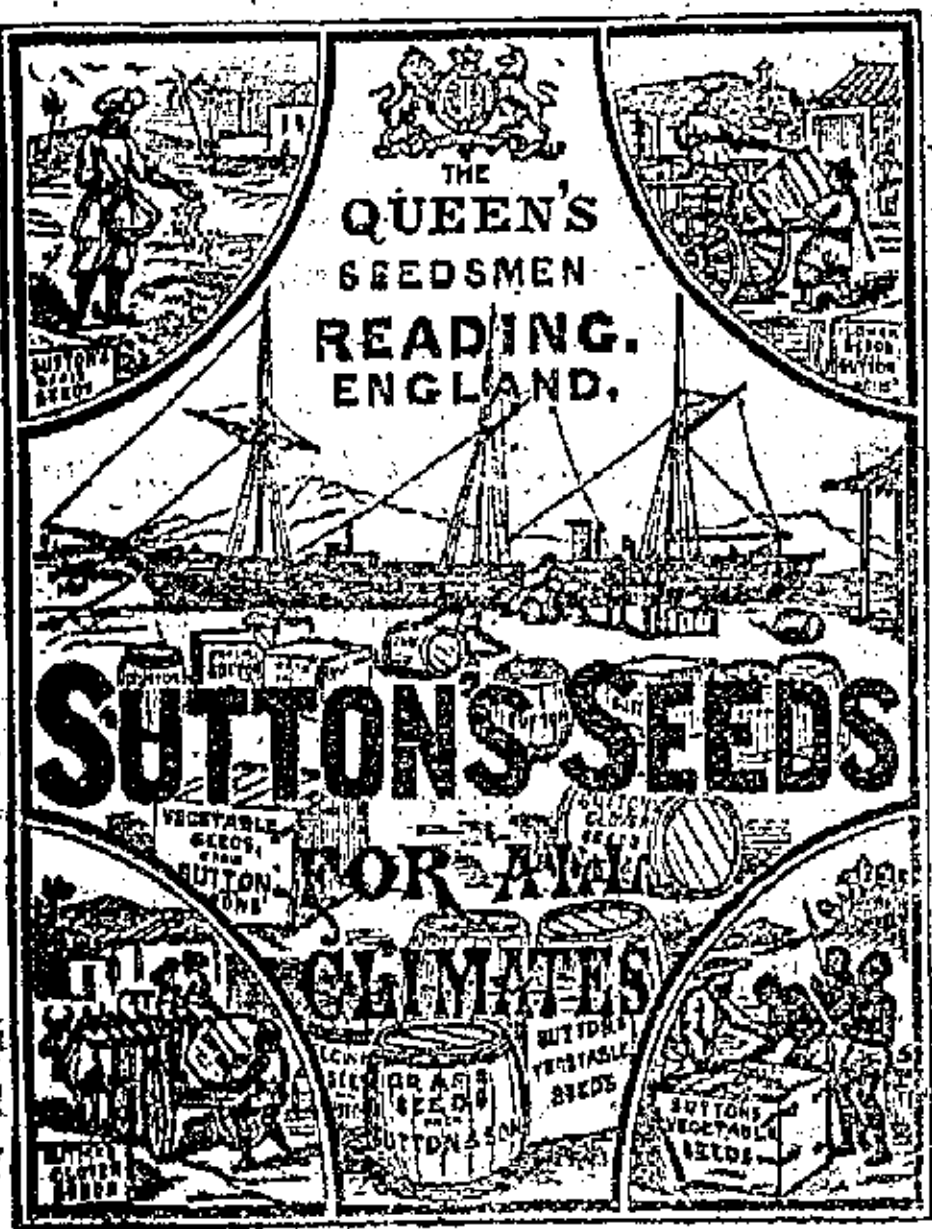
APPLY TO  
**HAYWARD TYLER & Co.**  
For their Pamphlets on the Manufacture of  
**AERATED WATERS.**

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE FOR



**SODA WATER  
MACHINERY.**

84 &amp; 85, WHITECHURCH STREET, LONDON.



**SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM**  
Which ensures their arrival in dry  
and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the  
Office of this Paper, or from  
**SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,**  
Reading, near London, England.  
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must  
accompany every order.

Highest Award & Prize Medal, Philadelphia  
Exhibition, 1876.

**OAKLEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE  
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 30 EACH; AND TINS,  
50s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, 12s, 13s, 14s, 15s, 16s, 17s, 18s, 19s, 20s, 21s, 22s, 23s, 24s, 25s, 26s, 27s, 28s, 29s, 30s, 31s, 32s, 33s, 34s, 35s, 36s, 37s, 38s, 39s, 40s, 41s, 42s, 43s, 44s, 45s, 46s, 47s, 48s, 49s, 50s, 51s, 52s, 53s, 54s, 55s, 56s, 57s, 58s, 59s, 60s, 61s, 62s, 63s, 64s, 65s, 66s, 67s, 68s, 69s, 70s, 71s, 72s, 73s, 74s, 75s, 76s, 77s, 78s, 79s, 80s, 81s, 82s, 83s, 84s, 85s, 86s, 87s, 88s, 89s, 90s, 91s, 92s, 93s, 94s, 95s, 96s, 97s, 98s, 99s, 100s, 101s, 102s, 103s, 104s, 105s, 106s, 107s, 108s, 109s, 110s, 111s, 112s, 113s, 114s, 115s, 116s, 117s, 118s, 119s, 120s, 121s, 122s, 123s, 124s, 125s, 126s, 127s, 128s, 129s, 130s, 131s, 132s, 133s, 134s, 135s, 136s, 137s, 138s, 139s, 140s, 141s, 142s, 143s, 144s, 145s, 146s, 147s, 148s, 149s, 150s, 151s, 152s, 153s, 154s, 155s, 156s, 157s, 158s, 159s, 160s, 161s, 162s, 163s, 164s, 165s, 166s, 167s, 168s, 169s, 170s, 171s, 172s, 173s, 174s, 175s, 176s, 177s, 178s, 179s, 180s, 181s, 182s, 183s, 184s, 185s, 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have been killed, and Mr Superintendent Hayward has been wounded by the rioters. We are informed by the Agent here, that the P. and O. Co's extra steamer *Adria*, left Bombay on the 25th September, for this port and China.

The Coal sheds and dwelling houses, which were burnt down in the great fire at Tanjong Pagar Wharf in April last, are now being replaced by well-built, roomy, erections of plain brick and tiles, which, while affording more accommodation, will be nearly impervious to fire.

We are informed that \$20,000 worth of small silver coins were received at the Colonial Treasury on Saturday last and paid into the Oriental Bank. The other two Banks have received supplies to-day, so that the public can now have as much small silver change as may be required on application to either of the three Banks.

## INQUEST.

The following is a continuation of the evidence taken yesterday at the Inquest on the body of the woman known as *Asou alias Fong Asee*, who met her death by falling down a smoke-hole in house No. 42 Peel Street on the night of the 16th inst., while escaping from Inspector Lee, who entered the house to arrest some women for breach of the Contagious Disease Act.

The woman who was brought escaping from the house was proposed to be called. As she was on remand on a charge of keeping a fly brothel, the Coroner warned her that she need not answer any question which might tend to criminate herself in respect to that charge.

Low Ayes, declared, states—“I am the wife of a man named Lo A-Hing. I rent the top floor of No. 42 Peel Street, and sublet a room to Tai Yow. She brought a woman servant with her. The woman was about 40 to 50 years of age. On the 16th inst. about 11 p.m., I saw Tai Yow in the house, when Anam came to call her away. I was in my own room then. Tai Yow afterwards came back with a man and Anam. I had got out of my room to worship at this time. I saw Anam in the passage and I asked Tai Yow who he was. She replied that he was her husband. I was then in bed and heard a rapping at the door and enquired who it was. I was told that it was the Inspector of Brothels, and I asked Tai Yow whether it was her husband whom the Inspector wanted to see. The man answered—“Yes.” I asked Tai Yow what was to be done. She replied—“No fear, come with me and run.” We then ran up to the roof, followed by Anam, who prevented us from going down the trap leading into the next house. I was the last to run. Anam got on the top of the house first and intercepted us. I was to have fallen down into the hole with the two women, but I brushed past Anam and went down by the trap. I did not know that there was a hole in the roof, as I had never gone up there before. Tai Yow and the deceased went on their knees to beg the man Anam to overlook them this time, Tai Yow saying that she had been convicted before and she begged him to pardon her.

The Coroner here suggested an adjournment for a week or ten days, as it was important to get the evidence of the woman Tai Yow, who would probably be sufficiently recovered by that time. The adjournment was all the more necessary because if the woman should die, another inquest would have to be held when the Jurors would have to go over the same evidence again, but if the present inquest was adjourned, the same evidence would do for both deaths. Tai Yow being the woman who actually fell down with the deceased, her evidence would be very important, as she could say what caused them to fall down that hole. Besides, there were so many important points raised in this enquiry. The Inquest was then adjourned till next Monday week (29th) at 4 p.m.

## Canton.

18th Oct. 1877.

Another of those fires, which seem to form the stock excitement of this City, took place in the Western Suburb on the 16th at midnight. The number of houses destroyed is as yet unknown, but the flames were luckily extinguished before any wire-spread mischief was done.

Gambling is again rife in the vicinity of Canton. The description of Chinese lottery known as *Shan-piu* is the favorite game. It consists of a big prize varying from \$5000 to \$10,000 according to the number of tickets purchased at 1 mace each. Much has already been done by the authorities to shut up this royal road to fortune which is trod by so few; but at present the lottery business is getting quite brisk in several villages near Canton, there having been three “drawings” during the last month.

Poverty appears in all its gauntness and attendant misery in the same neighbourhood. Canton City swarms with beggars. To the floods of the past six or eight months this wretchedness is chiefly attributable, as the poor people not only lost their crops but in too many cases their houses and homesteads. The religious festivals are now being held, and the beggars form one of the saddest features of the exhibitions now going on.

## Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

It is published in the official *Gazette* that information has been received from the Spanish Legation in China by the Governor-General that the commercial Stations of Yatsung, Anking, Yuenchi, Luohkon and Shashi in the river Yangtsze have been opened for foreign trade.

There also appeared in the *Gazette* of the 10th October a long communication by the Spanish Minister at Peking to the Minister of State, giving information regarding the prospects of the new port of Wenchow, recently opened to European commerce.

A fire broke out on the 12th October in the parish of Banaseo which destroyed about two hundred houses, but as far as can be ascertained it was attended with no loss of life to make it more deplorable. As there have been more fires this year than any

other year, the year 1877 may well be called the year of fire.

It will be remembered that some time ago a barque named the *Rita* was moored off the Limay Point for the purpose of receiving any sick passenger that may arrive per vessels from Amoy after the appearance of cholera at that port. This vessel is now ordered to be taken back as any apprehension of cholera is now supposed to have disappeared. Fortunately there was not a single case in which the service of this vessel was brought into requisition.

The appointment of Mr. Dudenaine as Consul for France at Manila, has been recognised by H. M. the King. Mr. Dudenaine has been acting in that capacity since the 5th of April last.

The necessary materials for the new Lighthouse to be erected at the St. Nicolas shoal is about to arrive, probably in the French steamer *America*, which was to leave Amoy (Belgium), about the end of August last, for Manila.

A large banquet was given on the 3rd October at Zamboanga by the Government and residents to the officers in command of the garrison at the time of the attack of Sooloo by the Moros on the 9th, 10th and 11th September last.

Some uneasiness has begun to be felt as to the safety of the steamer *Iruac-Bat*, whose date of arrival has long been passed. This vessel left Barcelona a few hours after the *Francis* which arrived on the 11th inst., with 47 officers and 397 troops.

News from Pangasinan says that a dense cloud of locust passed over Sual and Lingayen on the 6th October.

The British barque *Mitko* has been chartered for London at the rate of 35/ for sugar and 43/ for hemp.

The Spanish ship *Agustina* left for Santander with a cargo of tobacco for the Government.

The German barque *Elizbeth* arrived on the 10th from Newcastle, with coal.

The German barque *Astrapa*, from Boston via Macassar, arrived on the 12th October with 3,000 cases of petroleum.

The Spanish brig *Villa de Rivadavia* arrived from Saigon on the 12th October with 5,927 piculs rice.

It is in contemplation to start a new line of steamers between the Continent of Europe and the Central American Republics calling at the Canaries and Antilles. This is a Spanish enterprise, and the energetic promoters propose to place on the line eight vessels of 2,500 tons capable of making at least 10 knots an hour, and two of 1,800 tons, all of which will carry the Spanish flag. The large vessels are destined for transatlantic voyages and the small ones for the Mediterranean. Their ports of call will be leaving Liverpool to Bordeaux, Santander, Coruna, Cadiz, the Canaries, Puerto Rico, Havana, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Puerto-Cabello, and La Guaira, and returning to Puerto Rico, the Canaries, Santander and Bordeaux to Liverpool. The smaller vessels will start from Geneva to Marseilles, Barcelona, Valencia, Malaga and Cadiz, and ending in the Canaries, returning to Geneva touching the ports.

The following is the Manila Customs return for the month of September last of Articles subject to the exportation duty—

Articles.	Kilograms.	Value.	Duty.
Raw Hemp,	2,840,105	\$260,464	\$5,680.26
Hemp Rope,	16,623	11,850	128.26
Indigo,	5,898	4,372	68.96
Rice,	1,942	152	1.00
Sugar,	5,805,105	459,050	8,127.17
Office,	205,175	74,720	615.45
Dyeing-wood,	231,555	6,025	92.58
Total,	814,433	14,698.67	

## Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

20th October, 1877.

## DRUNKENNESS.

John Simpson, seaman unemployed, was found drunk, but this being his first offence and as he was quiet, the case was discharged.

Robert Wilson, seaman British barque *Dartmouth*, was ordered to pay 30 cents to the chair-coolies whose chair he engaged.

Henry Schmidt, boatman of the same ship, was similarly dealt with for a similar misdeed.

John Bennett, a cook unemployed, was ordered to pay a fine of 50 cents and chair-hire 50 cents for being dirty k.

## LARCENY.

Wong Ahong was committed for trial for stealing a watch from Kwok A kwai, cook at the Sailors' Home.

## AN UNLICENSED HAWKER.

Yip A Hing, a hawker, was charged with hawking olives in the streets without a license. The defendant said he could not get or enough to eat, and asked wherewith was he to get money to pay for a license. He was fined 25 cents, and in default of payment was sent to Gaol.

## FEROCIOUS DOGS.

Caitano Pereira, described as foreman to Mr J. D. Humphreys, was summoned for keeping a ferocious dog which bit a boy 12 years of age, also a young child of five years old. From the evidence of P. C. 140 Lai Asum, who went to serve the summons, it appeared that the animal was a vicious kind, having according to the *Orderly Book* of putting it, bitten “more than ten” people. The Magistrate postponed the case, to enable the defendant to destroy it or get rid of it.

## SEATING COPPER.

Kwok Ahee, a boatman, was charged with stealing some old copper from the schooner *Garmouth*, now on the Patent Slip. As the complainant did not appear, the case was remanded till Monday.

## A CONFIRMED DRUNKARD.

Wm. Oulton, seaman ship *Harbinger*, was brought up for being drunk. He was brought up only yesterday for a similar offence. Remanded till the 29th.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ACCURACY (!)

To the Editor of the “CHINA MAIL.”

Hongkong, Oct. 20, 1877.

Sir—Can any of your learned readers of *Reuter's Specials* solve a couple of the curious enigmas recently submitted to us at a very heavy cost, viz.—“Per message dated London, 5th inst., ‘Arrival from China, *Ulysses*’”—“Per message dated London, 16th inst., ‘Passed Canal outwardly, *Sardapan*’?”

I find, 6th reference to your valuable file, that the *Ulysses* left this for Shanghai on 30th ultimo; whilst the *Sardapan* has long ago found, alas! a watery grave.

Yours, &amp;c.

PRIVATE INFORMATION.

## ARGUMENTUM AD MISERICORDIAM.

To the Editor of the “CHINA MAIL.”

Hongkong, 18th October, 1877.

Sir—In looking over the columns of your much-read issue of the 16th inst., I found that a resolution was passed, *nem. con.*, in the Victorian Council (Australia) that John Chinaman is, from henceforward, to receive “many stripes” for any breaches of the trust reposed in him by a generous and discerning public. Celestial John, like many of his skeleton-key brethren, has an idea that it is in perfect keeping with the quaint rules of etiquette to return some of the favour with which he is sometimes honoured by his Anglo-Chinese brother, in order to impress him with the belief that gratitude for corporate favours, unsparingly bestowed, is not wanting on his part. Therefore the Council thought it necessary to adopt, and carry into effect, the resolution which we are glad “not the views of many,” and passed it into the Colonial Statute Book as law for the delectation of the truly fortunate disciples of Confucius.

No doubt, John is amazed at the magnitude of his Anglo-Chinese brother's love, and in an artistic manner shuts one eye and opens both to their fullest extent in order that he may have a clear, perspective view of other “coming events” with their commercial, concomitant “shadows.” It is clear that his love for the “foreign devils” will be increased on hundred-fold when he is kindly informed on undoubted, medical testimony that the practical part of the late resolution will not, when administered, class him with the invertabrate, and that it has been passed with the laudable desire of impressing on him a sense of his position as a wild and nameless part of his person—the wild and pure truth of Christianity. Now, whether John will take in such a modest and unassuming explanation is a matter extremely problematical; and the probability is far greater than the certainty that he will empanel a jury of his celestial brethren to try that explanation on its merits or demerits, as it is to him at present a most perplexing enigma. Pending the verdict he will give instructions to his “pals” to keep a sharp look-out for any unlooked-for visits on the part of his Anglo-Chinese brother lest the jurors should be disturbed in their deliberations.

It is a strange anomaly in the present state of things that John's love for his ethical brother should be so strong, for he assures him that at any time he will entomb him for any price, and engrave his epitaph for the like mysterious sum. Strangers beholding John for the first time are somewhat struck at his circumsppection “when he takes his walks abroad,” but that is owing to his deep, every-day study of human nature, and to an instinctive understanding that the his preservation and well-being of his race is the highest amongst the cardinal maxims of the present century. So profound is this study that at times he is unconscious of his own entity, after the manner of Dean Swift's eccentric visitor, until by some unforeseen accident he steps out of his well-beaten track to tread on brother Philip's corns. To say that John is not a man after nature's fashion would be to say that which is not true; and to assert that he does not take a lively interest in the pounds, shillings, and pence of his dear Anglo-Chinese brother would be a libel on the latent goodness of his celestial nature, and a wilful depreciation of his manual dexterity and originality of thought.

Thanks to the teachings of the penal code John is keenly alive to the fact that unlawful manipulation of his brother's purse-strings, and untimely visits to his hearth do not carry with them the reward; and when ever he morally falls he is sure to be physically taken up by some benevolent “bobby,” who marches him off to durance vile where—

John, in his sober, disengaged moments, is a profound septic in all that appertains to the curtailment of his privileges; e.g., policemen, magistrates, Council, &c., and has a peculiar horror of the forensic logic of an attorney-general. All this will not be wondered at when we are informed that those ideas have been handed down to him from a long line of ancestors who, as tradition informs us, wore their porcine appendages after the present, un-Darwinian fashion, engaged rather frequently in the emulative game of cozening, and anticipated the lately-enacted corporal punishment by mutual flagellation, minus our method.

There is little doubt but that John, who is greatly benefited, mentally and bodily, by his Anglo-Chinese brother giving instructions to the usher of the *Black Rod* to administer it after a manner, and on a part of the person, more consistent with the requirements of decency, and the manhood of the wretch who suffers two punishments in one by being thus degraded. If it has been found imperatively necessary to “take down” the birch let us hope with a sincere hope that its use will not be an abuse, lest our vaunted Christian principles be dung in our teeth by the mangled, degraded wretch whom we are bound to educate as much as possible by precept and example, showing him that humanity which we require so much ourselves, every moment of our lives.

I am, Sir, &amp;c., &amp;c.

ANODYNE.

[There is either another “key” wanted, or a “screw loose” here—Ed. C. M.]

## China.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

The Grand Lodge of England has constituted the North of China a new Masonic district, of which Bro. Cornelius Thorne is to be the first R. W. District Grand Master. The late District Grand Lodge of China has ceased to exist; Hongkong having been erected into a district by itself. R. W. Bro. Thorne is a very old Past Master of Shanghai, and a worthy Mason, and his elevation to his present high rank will doubtless be regarded with satisfaction by the Craft.

The C. M. Co's steamer *Lee Yuen*, Captain Tiddall, which left here for Tientsin on Wednesday, returned last yesterday afternoon (Oct. 12th). In company with the *Hsiening* she took shelter from the rough weather under Drinkwater Point.

When she had got about five miles to the north of Shanghai, an accident occurred to her machinery, the exact nature of which is not yet ascertained. The *Chingting* coming up towards her to the rescue outside Woosung, where she was handed over to a tug-boat.

The reports from the Province of Shansi are very sad. The distress is so great that thousands are dying daily. We also learn that the poor people are not only feeding upon dead bodies, but that the strong in body have become so ravenous that they are actually destroying the weak for food. The above facts are confirmed by Chiu-yue-shue Moore, Tong-king-shue and Chu-yue-shue who are at present in the north. We learn

that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. and employees have subscribed very liberally towards assisting these poor people, and a list will be kept open in their office for the names of all who may wish to subscribe.

## (News.)

From our Shipping Reports it will be seen that the gale on Wednesday night (Oct. 10th) and Thursday was experienced by all the steamers that arrived from the South. The *Amoy* and *Yungching* left Hongkong within a few hours of each other on the evening of the 8th, the day before the mail steamer *Nizam* and the blue-funnel steamer *Deucalion*, with a fresh monsoon and fair weather. On the night of the 7th, the *Yungching* had to anchor on account of bad weather in the Namoa Straits, and on the night of the 10th she anchored in the Chusan Group at 6 p.m. The same night *Amoy*, having had fair weather to Tongking, sought shelter in the Chinese passage, but, dragging her anchor, she proceeded at 3 a.m. the following morning, while the wind was still blowing a stiff gale. She arrived at Woosung at another 4 1/2 hours off Gutzlaff. The gale was from the N.W. throughout, and the barometer registered 30.22. The *Nizam* and *Deucalion* both experienced a strong N.W. gale for the latter part of the passage, and the C. M. Co's steamer *Footnote*, on her voyage from Amoy, anchored under Bonham Island on the night of the 10th. None of the vessels, however, sustained any damage.

Amid all that has been said about the Woosung Railway, one remarkable feature in connection with the enterprise seems to have been lost sight of. It was predicted by the Mandarins that all sorts of ills would occur; but the case of suicide and the trouble in regard to coolie labour are the only instances in which their prognostications have been realised; the former, while being at best a very questionable case, while the other was the result of the rapacity of a village tycoon. As last, however, a genuine mishap, arising from the working of the line, has occurred; and from the interest at present centring in the railway, perhaps there has been a tendency to overestimate it.

A spark from the noon train, on Thursday, set fire to a native house, close to the rails, about two miles below Kiangwan. The driver and passengers in the train apparently were not aware of what had happened, and went on. The house, however, was burnt to the ground, and a quantity of rice and straw was also consumed by the flames. When the train returned to the place, from Woosung, a crowd of natives, numbering about five hundred, stood on the line and derided its progress. Learning what had occurred, the officials in charge of the train promised that Mr Morrison should come down to investigate the matter; and the train was then allowed to proceed, and all excitement abated. The matter has since been thoroughly inquired into by Mr Morrison and Chinese officials, and it is understood that the damage done will be made good, so soon as an understanding is reached as to the amount that the Chinese, to the effect that had look follows persons who have lived in a house which has been on fire, until a shower of rain falls; and in consequence, the six inmates who were burnt out in this instance could not find shelter, nobody would take them in, and they had to pass the night in the fields. Yesterday, however, they were made comfortable by gifts from the Taoist and the managers of the line; and, in fact, it is believed they are now better cared for than they have been for some time.

We hear that the thermometer marked only 35° in the country, Thursday night; and that there was a suspicion of hoar frost on the ground yesterday morning.

## Japan.

(Cosmopolitan Press.)

The gambling fraternity appear to have again broken out in full force. Namimura is now the hotbed. The authorities being busy with the rebellion the gamblers have quietly carried on their little game for months past with the greatest impunity. One unfortunate seaman who had been discharged from his ship on Monday last, forty three dollars. A physical attempt was made with a view to disengagement, which proved futile.

Naval operations at Takashima Colliery have been partially suspended owing to a fear on the miners' part of a general outbreak of Cholera. We understand several cases of this disease have recently occurred, but the prompt and effectual measures taken nipped its progress in the bud.

## LONDON GOSSIP.

Sept. 7th 1877.

A Paris contemporary devotes a long article to the to-torn matrimonial troubles of the King of Spain. If all that is said and written upon that subject be correct, His Majesty must have suffered as much trouble and disappointment in the search for a wife as some men have to put up with in a long wedded life. The papers we refer to assert that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs was lately here in London *incognito*, and that his mission was respecting the possibility of a union with H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, but that Lord Derby assured His Excellency that such a proposal would have no chance of success.

A French correspondent who has visited Kara since the siege was raised states that forts Monkl-Pasha, Kara-Batook, and Kara-dagh had evidently been the theatre of the bombardment. The second work, Kara-Batook, had suffered the most from the enemy's fire. The casemates were completely wrecked, and the whole fort so damaged by the shower of projectiles rained upon it that none but a determined and obstinately brave garrison could have remained in it. On the other hand, the mass of splinters and fragments of shell in the Russian batteries testify that the fire of these latter was replied to with vigour. That the defenders were not called upon to repulse an actual assault is ascribed by the writer to the smallness of the besieging force, which never amounted to 80,000 men, although at the time it was very generally stated to number 50,000. Outpost affairs were of almost nightly occurrence, but these never developed into anything beyond distant musketry engagements; neither was the blockade at any time complete. During the day, it is true, patrols of Cossacks effectually prevented any communication between the fortress and the outer world; but at night, especially in dark and inclement weather, it was always possible for single men, or even small bodies of men, to pass through the Russian lines.

Recently a Mrs Powell went into the bar at the White Swan Tavern, High Street, Whitechapel, with her husband, who had just drawn from the London and West-minster Bank two 100l. notes, in order to pay a deposit on some houses he had purchased. Mrs Powell remarked that as she saw a notice on the wall that the money was not to be paid until the next day he had better hand the notes over to her for safe keeping. This was done, and she put the notes, as she thought, into one of her under pockets. This was at the busiest time of the Whitechapel hay and straw market. On the following morning the landlord was surprised to see Mrs Powell enter the house and ask if anything had been seen of her two 100l. notes. With many sobs she explained that she had not got them, and must have dropped them in the bar when she thought she put them in her pocket. Nobody had seen or heard anything of them. The potman, on being questioned, said he swept up the awdust from the bar early that morning, but did not notice anything, and swept the dust, as usual, down the trap. The landlord's daughter then ran down into the cellar, and the first things she saw on the dust heap were the two 100l. notes lying on the floor, folded in four, just as Mr. Powell had dropped them the previous day. The marvel is that the notes should have lain in front of the bar frequented by hundreds of persons on so many hours, and even at the last have been swept up as waste and cast upon the rubbish heap. It is but just to say that Mrs. Powell, in her joy at the recovery of the notes, did not forget to reward most liberally Miss Davis, the landlord's daughter.

The charge against the detectives is still being heard, and every day brings forth more names implicated and more officials said to be bribed by these two most daring and unscrupulous adventurers, Knorr and Benson. The papers are full of disquisitions, and both Lord Clinton and Mr. A. Polham Clinton have thought it necessary to write and disavow any connection with the betting frauds of these convicts. Meanwhile the cross-examination is severe and pitiless, wringing even from Benson the hope of more mercy from the authorities who convicted him, than from the Council who examined him. Knorr's life has come out in detail, from the boy who ran away at 13, to attend race meetings, to the man of 30, whose career is stopped during the best years of his disreputable but most eventful life by fifteen years' penal servitude; he expressed little regret; but by Benson, who appears to have had a good education and to be respectably connected, his situation appears to be more keenly felt, and so far as it is possible to judge, at present he is speaking the truth when he says in answer to the ironical observations of the examining counsel “God helping me I intend to reform.” The remaining associates of the pair have yet to be called and other witnesses for the Crown to the number of 15 or 20. The counsel and solicitors for the defendants exercise the right of cross-examination, and have intimated their intention to call witnesses for their clients, so that at the present rate of progress the inquiry is likely to last two more months, the first examination having taken place on the 12th July. Meanwhile the detective departments at both London and Glasgow are in a state of much agitation in consequence of the wholesale charges brought against the most trusted officials in both places, by Knorr and Benson. The evidence is going much against Melkiohn of Scotland Yard, and Drusacowich, who appears to have been drawn in somewhat against his will; whilst Mr. Froggett's position is very shaky, and Inspectors Clarke and Bailey are also said to be implicated by having given information “for a consideration.”

The scramble for office amongst the supporters of President Hayes, on his late election, was, naturally, not fortunate for all aspirants. The favourite expression was that no man could get an office unless he lived in Ohio. The prevailing opinion was capitally hit off by the *Burlington* (Iowa) *Hawkeye* newspaper, which tells of “a solitary Ohio man” who recently demanded, in a husky voice, at the office window in the railway station, “Tik!” “Where to?” asked the untrifled monopolist behind the window. “Nowhere—anywhere!” was the response. “Anywhere clean through—clean across—to Burglary or Prochny, or the Danube, or Diffordore, or any place—anywhere out of an ungrateful country that coldly turns its back upon its deserving children—anywhere out of America!” and he bowed his head and wept. He was the only man in Ohio that hadn't got an office.

The Persian man's quiet, and well they may if a story about them be true. Not long ago, a Russian officer attached to the fleet in the Black Sea paid a visit to the Persian port of Asterabad. He went to pay his respects to the commandant of the place, an ex-nomocommissioned officer in the Italian army. “Could you organize for me a little review?” asked the Russian. “With all my heart,” replied the other, “we shall be ready for you the day after to-morrow.” “But I am leaving on that day,” replied the Russian. “I am excessively sorry, but to-morrow it is impossible.” “What a pity, and why?” “For this reason. You see my men only possess one pair of trousers. They will be washed to-morrow, comprises you, and we must give them time to dry.”

A man of gentlemanly appearance presented himself at the gates of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a day or two since, in a state of considerable excitement, and stated to the police officer on duty that he had received information which was beyond a doubt that the Russian fleet was coming up the Thames. He was quite coherent, and requested that the incredible nature of his information might not delay its transmission to the proper authorities, which, being himself an officer in the army, he knew to be of the utmost importance without the loss of a moment. Mr. Hindes, the superintendent of the Dockyard and Arsenal Police, to whom he was introduced, saw at once the improbability of his story, and, suspecting his sanity, comforted him with the assurance that the newly-constructed batteries on the Thames might be trusted in the emergency, and sent the gentleman to the Woolwich Union. In a few hours the mental aberration under which he was suffering passed away, and he expressed much regret for his folly. It transpired that he had really been an officer in the army, but had commuted his pension, and was recently private secretary to a member of Parliament.

The case of *l'homme à la fourchette*, upon whom Dr. Leon Labbé performed gastro-tomy with at least temporary success a few months ago, is brought to mind by an instance of swallowing foreign bodies recorded in a recent number of the *Southern Argus* (S.A.). A convict in the Gundagai Gaol, undergoing a term of imprisonment for

stealing a ring, used to gain a living by travelling from town to town giving performances, in which he offered to swallow any article, his audience might select. The money was not to be paid until the next day he had better hand the notes over to her for safe keeping. This was done, and she put the notes, as she thought, into one of her under pockets. This was at the busiest time of the Whitechapel hay and straw market. On the following morning the landlord was surprised to see Mrs Powell enter the house and ask if anything had been seen of her two 100l. notes. With many sobs she explained that she had not got them, and must have dropped them in the bar when she thought she put them in her pocket. Nobody had seen or heard anything of them. The potman, on being questioned, said he swept up the awdust from the bar early that morning, but did not notice anything, and swept the dust, as usual, down the trap. The landlord's daughter then ran down into the cellar, and the first things she saw on the dust heap were the two 100l. notes lying on the floor, folded in four, just as Mr. Powell had dropped them the previous day. The marvel is that the notes should have lain in front of the bar frequented by hundreds of persons on so many hours, and even at the last have been swept up as waste and cast upon the rubbish heap. It is but just to say that Mrs. Powell, in her joy at the recovery of the notes, did not forget to reward most liberally Miss Davis, the landlord's daughter.

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## Portfolio.

## MY PARTNER.

Full often at my cosy club  
I take my elated and my joint,  
And then essay a friendly rub  
At silver threepennies the point.  
My partner is a ghostly man,  
With awful knowledge of the game;  
And—play as deftly as I can—  
He treats my efforts all the same.

I lead a trump, no matter why—  
We lose the trick, no matter how;  
I feel the fury of his eye,  
And see the sweat upon his brow.  
I give a shrew, as if I say,  
I have purloined an affair of chance;  
He laughs in quite a quiet way—  
But, oh, the lightning of his glance!

Perchance I play a lively king,  
When swiftly on the monarch's face  
(Before I dream of such a thing)  
My bold opponent puts an ace.  
The luck is theirs, and such a tide  
Is quite impossible to stem;  
My partner turns his head aside,  
And mournfully observes, "Ahem!"

At length I gradually lose  
All sense of what we are about;  
With little time to pick or choose,  
I play a card when twice are out.  
I know it is utterly absurd,  
And frankly feel we cannot win;  
My partner never says a word,  
But kicks me hard upon the shin.

What matters that? One little gaze  
Will only last a week or so;  
And what are six or seven days  
Of pouting to undergo?  
But, when I wildly dash away,  
More desperately than before,  
My partner swears he'll never play  
With such an idiot any more.

—Henry S. Leigh.

## RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

So far from a devotion to physical science qualifying a man to speak with authority on religious matters, it has a tendency to disqualify him. The natural instinct of mankind responds to this. No one dreams of taking his watch to a navy to repair, or of going to a carpenter for his boots. In all things in life, if he cannot find an expert in the particular branch of knowledge he requires assistance in, he goes to one who has devoted himself to some cognate or germane line of thought. When he has gone to the exact profession his wants appeal to, he will find that the modesty of his higher professors has made many separate branches, out of which the specialist will not step. Go to Bowman or Liebreich with a pulmonary disorder or a dislocation, and he will not take your fee, but refer you to a Gull or a Paget, and vice versa. They will know that the very intensity of the special devotion to the eye, which has made them consummate optical authorities has disqualified them from meddling with other branches of their profession. The same practice holds good among the élite of the Bar. The great authority on Wills will not hazard an opinion on a point of common law; the conveyancer will not speak on criminal jurisprudence. Even in the ranks of the physicians themselves, the same wise reticence obtains. Professor Tyndall would refer you on a point of astronomy to Sir George Airy, and Sir George would send you to Darwin, Huxley, or Owen on a question of comparative anatomy. Though all the natural sciences are somewhat allied, and the processes in identical, they feel their ignorance and incompetence out of their own special department. But when you come to the Science of Sciences, and the study of studies, the Nature, the History, the Future of Man; how the existing civilisations have been built up and past ones have decayed; the awful mysteries with which we are surrounded, and which will occupy the highest minds—Time, Space, Eternity: how this man becomes a saint, and that a beast, or almost a devil; how a man is to solve the problem of his life, and get through this world with a clear conscience and the blessing of a "righteous self-applause"—on all these stupendous, delicate, and intricate subjects, requiring a sensitive delicacy, an elevated, sustained, and concentrated study to which physical study is gross and trivial, the modern professor of physical science has no hesitation in giving a confident answer, nay, he does not even wait to be asked, but shoots out his crude notions unasked to all and sundry. Surely this is absurd. The consummate lawyer, the perfect artist, the supreme musician, the skilled financier, the great statesman, the world-poet, never imagines for an instant that his successes in these departments aid him in pronouncing a judgment on matters of Morals and Faith. Why, then, the man who has devoted himself body and soul, heart and brain to the laws and properties of matter? I examine into myself, and I look around among my fellow-men, and I think I see that I am good, and that they are good precisely in proportion as we recognise a God, and a Future State. I desire to be better, and to that end to learn more of the nature of God and His dealings with men and of Eternity. How can the man who has been all his life blowing up gases or measuring the growth of fungi help me here? I feel two natures within me—

"—a baseness in the blood  
At such strange war with something good,  
I may not do the thing I would."  
My life is a continual round of aspirations and failures, of treading for a few brief moments the courts of virtue, and the rolling for hours or days in the gutters of vice, until the agonising cry goes from me, "Video meliora, proboque, deteriora sequor." I feel that there must be help and strength for me from somewhere, and I wish some one to tell me how to seek it, and whence. If the man who has spent his years with one eye at the end of a microscope classifying bacteria likely to tell me, "If I possess one scientific of common sense I shall betake me in my perplexity and misery to one who has given his lifetime to such considerations, to one whose ordered life of spiritual peace shows me that he has found the things I seek. If I cannot find such an one I might perchance pick up crumbs of comfort from the poet, the artist, the musician, the reflective statesman, but the man who has limited himself to the laws of matter can aid me nothing. I remember reading some thirty years ago, an able, exhaustive essay by the late Sir W. Hamilton, in which he proves by argument and by instances that the tendency of a devotion to positive science is to narrow the mind, grooved, it and weaken it for the pursuit of the sublime responses into the heart and mind of man. His illustrations were chiefly, believe me, drawn from the sciences, but the reason-

ing applies equally, or more completely, to the physical sciences. He showed conclusively that they were divided into two classes, one which would believe nothing on the earth below, or in the heaven above, or the deep beneath that could not be measured by compasses or solved by an equation; the other that made an arbitrary separation between things provable and things not, and denying that there ever was or could be any science of the mind, of morals, or of theology, swallowed any nonsense that the first old woman they chanced to meet might tell them. Had he lived till now examples would have multiplied upon him. He would have found the physicists divided into three classes as a rule; the first who say, "You must not say there is a God because you must assume nothing, and as yet we have not found Him in our crucibles; you must not pray, because as yet we have discovered no medium on which prayer can travel." The second, which accepts all the extreme vagaries of modern science, but not liking altogether to break from Christianity, says: "God has given over revealing Himself, or in any way interfering in His world, no miracle is possible now; for about fifty years, eighteen centuries ago, they were plentiful enough." The third, who boldly proclaims that science has annihilated the Bible and Christianity, and then takes his great intellect and his vaunted science and lays them reverently at the feet of a Yankee Medium. From which of the three shall the soul panting for spiritual comfort, as the hart for the water-brooks, be likely to receive anything but hucks and ashes?—*J. Stores Smith.*

## A NIGHT ON A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

(Casell's Magazine.)

We have scarcely finished our examination of the cases in the composing-room before in come the compositors. Let us watch one of them. He is soon in harness, with apron on and sleeves tucked up. See, here lies the type, in long columns, which was set up for the last morning's paper, and now awaits manipulation for the paper to-morrow. Observe, with a large sponge the compositor wets the type; this is necessary, to hold it together when taken out of the galley, which kept it wedged together, otherwise it would fall apart in irregular and mixed heaps (technically called "pys"). He grasps smartly with his two hands about twenty-five lines of type; this he carefully holds in his left palm, and with the face of the type presented to his view. He holds thus about 1,200 types, in words, and this has to be separated, and each letter, punctuation mark, or space, must be dropped into its proper box or receptacle. Watch carefully. With one or two fingers and the thumb of his right hand the compositor deftly takes a word or two from the lines in his left hand, and presto! a quiver of the right hand over the cases, and the words are gone—the separate letters in a couple of seconds have been dropped into the proper boxes. In fifteen minutes the compositor has dropped, sprinkled, or "distributed" (that is the technical term) upwards of 1,200 types into the 150 divisions of his upper and lower cases. Another handful of about the same quantity—another—another—and when an hour has elapsed he has "distributed" more than 100 lines, or half a column, of the morning paper—some 6,000 letters have been sorted in words and figures. This is one of the most important departments, the cash and credit register. Here, too, are arranged the advertisements—the body, soul, muscle, and sinew of a newspaper; for the proprietor's point of view, at any rate. And now for a moment let us pass down the thickly-carpeted stairs, and glance at the rooms occupied by the proprietor and editorial staff. Hence come the materials for the night's work, the mysterious "copy" which is to keep so many hands busy during the midnight hours. Here orders are issued and arrangements made for leaders and general columns. Hence members of the staff are sent forth on various expeditions, but hark! it is seven o'clock, and we must go back to the composing-room. We were all of us astonished when we saw the quantity of type so quickly separated, sorted, sprinkled, or distributed, a short time ago; but how that the compositor, as he reads off words from his "copy," picks out from the 150 boxes in his two cases from 1,000 to 1,500 types per hour, takes them with his right thumb and forefinger, and places them one another—shoulder to shoulder—in a receptacle held in his left hand, where each letter is received, and instantly adjusted by the left thumb. Thus word after word is spelt, types are picked up, phrases and sentences punctuated, at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 types per hour; a quicker man will manage 2,000 an hour; a quicker still 2,500; and there are compositors who can even exceed that number; and this, too, notwithstanding the strange, almost unendurable hieroglyphics of that amiable and gifted race of men—authors and reporters. And now, after this little digression, let us return to the actual business of the evening. A pile of "copy" has been brought up and arranged in order—a mass of writings, of heterogeneous description, general news, paragraphs, advertisements, correspondence, and perhaps a withering party leader, written with great dash, heavy downstrokes and splutter, the ink scarcely dry. All hands are at once busily at work. Eight o'clock arrives, and with it a terrible reinforcement of copy; the pile indeed assumes gigantic proportions. Here are births, marriages, and deaths; agricultural news, reports of shows, theatres, and concerts; police, law, and county court news. The compositors are settling down to their work, and are at it with a will. At nine o'clock little change is discernible. Busy hands are still making incursions on the manuscript, which, in its turn, is continually being piled up and renewed. The diversity of the manuscript is to us rather bewildering—here are telegrams and letters of all sizes; and here is a strange mass of reporters' copy. Some of these reporters are regular Bath-Bazouls to the composition. And now the pile is reinforced by the quantity of very thin, and very unfragrant, saturated tissue paper (technically called "finny"), on which the telegrams of Parliamentary debates, latest United Kingdom and foreign news, are written at the telegraph office. Eleven o'clock, and evidence of the work that has been done is afforded us when we glance at the long columns of type lying on the "stone"—a large table or slab, consisting formerly of a very thick smooth stone, but nowadays of polished

iron. These are "finished" columns, only waiting to be arranged into pages before they pass to the stereotyping-room; and thence to the machine, the anxious time now comes, for the hour fast approaches, the first or second additions must go to press, "time and tide" (and railway trains) wait for no man. Quickly are the "articles" placed in proper order, carefully made up, put into the hands of "captains of columns," packed side by side, screwed up, and away they go to be stereotyped. It is now midnight, and the "copy" has almost disappeared, but another supply arrives—more fiery leaders, more unpleasant "finny." Two o'clock approaches, and it seems that all is over; the "pile" has vanished. But stay, there is one more addition, the "sporting copy" comes in! This set up, the work is ended. And now, as we pass the editorial "sanctum," on our way to the machine-room, the piles of crumpled newspapers and envelopes, the waste-paper baskets full of torn and rejected "copy," alone remain to tell of what a struggle against time has been going on.

## "BIG BEN."

The clock at the Houses of Parliament has been stopped, and "Big Ben" will not be heard again until about the 15th of September. He sounded his last note at 9 o'clock, but the clock was not stopped until 12 o'clock, and the 14th minute hand records that time. Only once before have the hands been stopped, this happened through a heavy fall of snow. Though all kinds of rumours have been circulated in reference to the stoppage of the clock, the cause is very simple. It is in order to allow the workmen to erect a scaffold in the clock-room for the purpose of re-painting and decorating; and while the repairs are going on, the works of the clock will be cleaned. In a recent lecture on the peculiarities of the Westminster Great Clock, delivered by Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison before the members of the British Association, it was stated that the dial of the clock was 22 ft. in diameter, the area exactly 400 square feet, and the fall of weight 175 ft. There are five bells for chiming, and the respective weights of the four smaller bells are four tons, 36 cwt., 30 cwt., and 20 cwt. The weight of the hammer is 4 cwt. It ought to be 8 cwt., and until the bell cracked, the hammer which was in use did weigh 8 cwt. The winding up of the going part takes ten minutes, but the winding up of the striking parts—the quarter part and the hour part—takes five hours each, and this has to be done twice a week. The error of the clock amounts to only one second for 83 days. The weight of the pendulum is 680 lbs., and it can be accelerated a second a day by putting on an ounce weight. The figures on the enamel transparent dial are 2 ft. in length. The works of the clock are in thorough-going repair, and the framework bears the following inscription:—"This clock, made in the year of Our Lord, 1864, by Frederick Dent, of the Strand and Royal Exchange, clockmaker to the Queen, from the design of Edmund Beckett Denison, Q.C." Just above the clock-room is situated the bell-tower, now undergoing repairs. In the centre hangs Big Ben surrounded by the four smaller bells already alluded to. The bells are beautifully chased, and bear an inscription round the lower rim—"This bell, weighing 13 tons, 11 cwt., 14 lb., was cast by George Mears, of Whitechapel, for the clock of the Houses of Parliament, under the direction of Edmund Beckett Denison, Q.C., in the 21st year of the reign of Queen Victoria, and in the year of Our Lord 1856." The fracture in the bell so much talked about is situated near the rim, and facing St. Thomas's Hospital. It extends 18 in. upwards. A few years ago a piece of the metal, measuring in length 34 in. and 6 in. in depth, was cut away to prevent vibration. The bell's circumference is exactly 27 ft., and its height 6 ft. 6 in. In 1862 the Astronomer Royal declined to have anything to do with the bells, as he did not profess to understand them. In 1865 Sir B. Hall (Lord Llanover) asked Mr. Beckett Denison to take a hand in them, and it was then arranged that he, with Sir C. Wheatstone and the late Rev. W. Taylor, should be referees. The great bell was cast first, but from some mismanagement it came out thicker than the pattern and two tons heavier than intended, and it required a clapper twice as heavy as was reckoned on by analogy to other bells. The chimers were set to the following lines:—

"All through this hour,  
Lord, be my Guide,  
And by Thy power  
No foot shall slide."  
A number of workmen are now employed in regilding the clock-tower, and the work is to be completed in three weeks.

## A DEVIL-DANCE IN INDIA.

(Pictorial World.)

It is an extremely difficult thing for a European to witness a devil-dance. As a rule, he must go disguised, and he must be able to speak the language like a native, before he is likely to be admitted without suspicion into the charmed circle of fascinated devotees, each eager to press near the possessed priest to ask him questions about the future while the divine affluents are in its full force upon him. Let me try to bring the whole scene vividly before the reader. Night, starry and beautiful, with a broad, low moon seen through the palms. A still, solemn night, with few sounds to man the silence, save the deep, muffled boom of breakers bursting on the coast full eight miles distant. A lonely hut, a huge banyan-tree, grim and gloomy. All round spread interminable sands, the only vegetation on which is composed of lofty palm-trees, and a few stunted thorn trees and wild figs. In the midst of this wilderness rises, spectre-like, that aged, enormous tree, the banyan, haunted by a most ruthless she-devil. Cholera is abroad in the land, and the natives know that it is she who has sent them this dreaded pestilence. The whole neighbourhood wakes to the determination that the malignant power must be propitiated in the most effectual manner. The appointed night arrives. Out of village and hamlet and hut pours the wild crowd of men and women and children. In vain the Brahmins dink their bells at the neighbouring temple; the people know what they want, and the deity which they must reverence as supreme is not now. On flows the crowd to that gloomy island in the stars, the waste—what weird, hoary banyan. The circle is formed, the fire is lit, the offerings are got ready—goats and fowls, and rice and sugar, and ghee and honey, and white chaplets of oleander blossoms and jasmine buds. The tontons are beaten more loudly and rapidly, the hum of rustic converse is still, and a deep hush of awe-struck expectancy holds the motley assemblage. The flickety door of the hut is

quickly dashed open, and the devil-dancer staggers out. Between the hut and the shore shadow of the sacred banyan lies a strip of moon-lit sand; and as he passes this, the devotees can clearly see their priest. He is a tall, haggard, pensive man, with deep, sunken eyes and matted hair. His forehead is smeared with ashes, and there are streaks of vermilion and saffron over his face. He wears a high conical cap, white, with a red tassel. A long white robe, or *angot*, shrouds him from neck to ankle. On it are worked in red, silk representations of the goddesses of small-pox, murder and cholera. Round his ankles are massive silver bangles. In his right hand he holds a staff, or spear, and the same hand also holds a bow, which, when the strings are pulled or struck, emits a dull booming sound. In his left hand the priest carries his sacrificial knife, shaped like a sickle with pointed ends engraved on its blade. The dancer reels slowly into the centre of the crowd, and then, seats himself. The assembled people show him the offerings they intend to present; but he appears wholly unconscious. He crouches on Indian lay in a low, drowsy voice, with drooping eyelids and head, smitten on his breast. He sways slowly to and fro, from side to side. Look! You see his fingers twitch nervously. His head begins to wag in a strange, uncanny fashion. His sides heave and quiver, and huge drops of perspiration exude from his skin. The tom-toms are beaten faster, the pipes and reeds wait out more loudly. There is a sudden yell, a stinging stinging cry, an ear-piercing shriek, a hideous, abominable gobble-gobble of harsh letters, and the devil-dancer has sprung to his feet, with eyes protruding, mouth foaming, chest heaving, muscles quivering, and outstretched arms swollen and straining as if they were crucified. Now, over and anon, quick, sharp words are jerked out of the true-God! "I am God! I am God! I am God!" Then all around him, since he, and no idol, is regarded as the present deity, reeks the blood of sacrifice. The devotees crowd round to offer oblations and to solicit answers to their questions. Shrieks, vows, imprecations, prayers, and exclamations of thankful praise rise up, all blended together in one infernal hubbub. Above all rise the ghastly guttural laughter of the devil-dancer, and his stentorian howls, "I am God! I am the only true God!" He cuts and hacks and hews himself, and not very unfrequently kills himself there and then. His answers to the queries put to him are generally incoherent. Sometimes he is sullenly silent, and sometimes he is most benign, and showers his divine favours of health and prosperity all round him. Hours pass by. Suddenly the dancer gives a great bound in the air; when he descends he is motionless. The fiendish look has vanished from his eyes. His demoniacal laughter is still. He speaks to this and to that neighbour quietly and reasonably. He lays aside his garb, washes his face at the nearest rivulet, and walks soberly home, a modest well-conducted man.

## THE MILKMAN OF NAPLES.

I must tell you about the Neapolitan milkman, for they are funny fellows. They do not have a milk-wagon and horse as our milkmen have, or even a pail and dipper. They have only little three-legged stools tied to themselves (so that when they want to sit down they are all ready), and they drive their cows and goats before them to the different houses, and milk them at the door in a bowl provided by each customer. No chance of watered milk there, you see. That is not the queerest part of it though. As I have said, Italian houses are very high—five, six, and seven stories often, with a different family living on each floor. Even the palaces (palazzi) of the rich are divided in this way. To the first floor (not the ground floor) there are sometimes from eighty to one hundred marble steps leading up. On this floor perhaps a duke may live; the next above some noble lord; the next, till it would not be impossible that the noble duke's laundress might live in the seventh story of his palazzo. These uppermost families usually take goats' milk, because the goats can go up stairs, even to the very top floor, and be milked in full view of the customer! Part of little Paolo's pleasure was in patting the goat that came up to his grandmother's door, rubbing its little nose, and giving it roasted chestnuts to eat. After it was milked, the goat would turn and skip down the stairs so briskly that the milkman could not begin to keep up with it. —From "The Coral-Fisher and his Wife," St. Nicholas for August.

## A JOURNALISTIC OUTFIT.

The special correspondent of the Paris Temps communicates to his paper the following list of articles with which war correspondents accompanying the Russian army in Asia must be supplied.—1. A passport from the general Staff with which, immediately upon his arrival, the correspondent has to present himself to the Chief of the Corps or detachment which he means to accompany. By means of it he is, for instance, to have each telegram and letter acknowledged by the general Staff. 2. A number of photographs of himself for the chiefs of the different corps and detachments, so that they may be able to identify him in doubtful cases. 3. An emblem in the form of a shield, in the centre of which the letter K is affixed to a black and yellow ribbon. This mark is worn in the button-hole, to serve as a passport that he may walk about without being molested. 4. A "Padrocinio" or march route of the Government, whereby the correspondent may secure post-horses at each relay, except in cases of *vis major*. 5. An Akkolt List, entitling him to an escort, he being obliged to have with him a Cossack or Thapaur for safety's sake. 6. A private servant, vested, if possible, in several languages. 7. A double-barrelled gun, for casual hunting, the right barrel for shot, while the left is loaded, adapted to the shooting of balls, also a revolver and a dirk-knife. 8. A European saddle for himself and one for his servant, with bridle and bit. 9. A tent with a Persian carpet and hammock. 10. A "bordone," with pistol and "tanks" of alcoholic wine. "Bordone" is a sort of basket made out of the whole skin of a hog, or the hide of a ram or ox, retaining the shape of the animal. A "tunk" holds five bottles. 11. A large pair of saddle-bags full of provisions, preserves, tea, sugar, cognac, &c., &c., tin plates, table-set, and everything required to sustain life in a perfectly wild country; cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco. 12. Quinine and extract of gentian. 13. A very handy portfolio, with writing materials. 14. A little baggage for himself as possible; a warm overcoat and blanket are indispensable

in the mountains—and at night.—15. A black suit of clothes, vest, pantalons, white cravat, light-coloured gloves, and a hat for wear and tear. 16. A number of articles impossible to be mentioned. 17. Money.—Russian half-imperials, Turkish medehides, which are twenty-franc pieces; the Russian paper money, if possible, must be of recent date, being better current. The Russian army passes gold coin. The correspondent is also to be supplied with a goodly quantity of Russian silver change. He is to find room for all of the articles mentioned in a telega, i.e., a vehicle used in that part of the world. The most essential is not to be forgotten, which, strange to say, is Persian insect powder.

## BIG DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE.

"I have been doing something in the way of science lately," said the professor, putting his legs on the table in Colonel Kang's sanctum, while that great journalist was trying to write an editorial. "Been studying up in science; penetrating the secrets of nature, you know?" "O, well! I don't care what you've been doing," said the colonel, not looking up. "Yes, sir, that's where I'm at home; in the realms of science. I breathe my native air there." "I wish you'd breathe some better air than the kind you're breathing on me now," snapped the colonel. "Now what do you think I have discovered? Why, sir, I've made just the biggest discovery in natural history that ever convulsed the world. I've been investigating the Australian kangaroo, and I have positively ascertained that the kangaroo has no epiglottis! An absolute fact! That uncivilized savage animal goes through the world without an epiglottis!" "Well, I don't care a cent if it does!" "But it is not this a clew to the secret of the relationship of different animals! The oyster in some respects is unlike the kangaroo. It hasn't as many legs; it has no fur; it has its skeleton on its outside; it is less agile than the kangaroo. But mark this fact: the oyster also has no epiglottis! Here is the link between the two. May we not therefore infer—?" "O dry up!" exclaimed the colonel. "I say, may we not infer from this that the kangaroo was developed originally from the oyster; or that the oyster is a modified form of kangaroo?" "Now suppose you quit. I'm tired of hearing your gabble," said the colonel. "Which way the development occurred I am not prepared to say; but does it not seem to you more likely that the oyster was the original germ; that long ages ago an oyster may have swallowed its shell, which gradually formed itself into bones, and thus the figure of the kangaroo—?" "Are you going to shut up or not?" said the colonel. "You don't appear to feel much interest in the subject? Well, let me try you on something else. You know that linen is made in weak sulphuric acid turns into sugar—the starch of which the flax is composed combines with the acid and forms sugar?" "I don't know it, and I don't want to." "Well, it does anyway; and now I'll tell you what my plan is. I want to organize a company to turn linen into sugar and molasses. Now, for instance: What does a man do with a old piece of linen now? Chucks it into the street, maybe. When I get things arranged I'll take that waste linen and fix it up so's you can eat it with your buckwheat cakes. I'll—"

## FACING DEATH.

Brother Gardner was yesterday whitewashing the back end of an old house in Catherine-street, when the staging gave way, and he had a fall of about 15 feet. He was senseless when picked up, but a man poured about a gallon of water down his back and brought him to. Mr. Gardner thus explains matters to the reporters:—"Waal, I was up dar, an' dar was de house, an' dar was de scaffold, an' dar was all was. I was jess drawin' dat brush aroun' to kill, when I fell a goneless. Seemed I was prancin' aroun' de air, wid no chance to dig in my toes." "Why didn't you fall at once, and have the affair of your mind?" asked a policeman. "Why didn't I fall? Why, sah, I was fallin' all de time. I went down 'bout 50 feet head first, an' den I changed and went sideways, and den I struck on one foot and boof ears. All dis time I was doin' some powerful thinkin', I was." "Did you think of oysters fried with crabs?" asked a reporter. "Dian be talkin' dat way, boy. I membered all my bad deeds while I was gwine down, an' I called out dat I would live a better life if de shock didn't kill me." "In the group was a coloured man whose face brightened at these words, and he softly asked:—"Brudder Gardner, don't you member de two dollars you borrowed o' me?" "I do." "Den pay it—han' it over. De shock didn't kill you, and now begin on dat better life." "Brudder Jones," solemnly replied Gardner, "de shock didn't kill me dead, but belfo! I pays out any money I see gwine to walk de result on my nervous system. I pears to be all right, but, p'posely, I may be fatally injured in one of de corners and not know it for a month. Go lang, Brudder Jones, an' don't rob de grade an' de grave!" —*Detroit Free Press.*

## THE TRIPLE CROWN OF THE POPES.

The Papal tiara (says *Galignani's Messenger*) is like the crown of sovereigns, conspicuously adorned with precious stones, the most prominent of which is a splendid diamond. Rich as it is, however, it is far from equalling those, about ten in number, which were possessed by the Vatican. The number of these tiaras had been going on increasing since Pope Boniface VIII., and each surpassed its predecessor in value. Financial difficulties more than once forced the Popes to sell the jewels set in these crowns, in order to pay their debts; at the accession of Pope Pius VII. there was only one left. The original tiara at the Vatican was a pasteboard one, with imitation jewels. After the Concordat, about 1801, Napoleon I. made Pius VII. a present of a new tiara. It is the same that is now used, and was valued at 220,000 francs. Its capola consists of eight rubies, twenty-four pearls, and one emerald. The tiara is encircled with rubies and pearls. Two gold cords serve to fix the tiara on the head of the Pope, who, by the way, scarcely ever wears it. This tiara was carefully concealed in 1848, and only taken out of its hiding place after the French troops had entered Rome. The principal diamond of the Papal tiara has a history attached to it which begins from Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. This prince had a passion for jewellery, and there was not a wealthier man than he in the fifteenth century. Whenever he was engaged in a campaign his gold and silver vessels, his diamonds and jewels, invariably accompanied him. Now, having been beaten by the Swiss at Grandson, he fled leaving his treasures on the field of battle, and among them three

beautiful diamonds.—The first was discovered by a soldier under a cart. It was the largest and most valuable, having been sold to the Duke of Burgundy by the Great Mogul. The lucky finder, not having the slightest idea of the value of the stone, flung it into a field, but repenting of his act, picked it up again, and sold it for a crown (cent) to a priest, who resold it for three to a Bernese citizen. The latter, who was better informed, disposed of it for 5000 ducats; it passed through other hands for 7000, and was purchased for 14,000 by the Duke of Milan, Ludovico II. Moro, who sold it to Pope Julius II. for 20,000 ducats.—The second diamond is the well-known Sancy, and a third adorns the crown of Austria, and is valued at 3,000,000 francs.

## THE LATE MRS. PIDGEON.

We had been out to the graveyard to bury Mrs. Pidgeon, and we were riding home in the carriage with the bereaved widower. While he sopped his eyes with his handkerchief he told us about her. "In one respect I never saw her equal. She was a manager. I've known that woman, that's lying out there in the tomb, to take an old pair of my trousers and cut them up for the boys. She'd make a splendid suit of clothes for both of them out of them old pants, get out stuff enough for a coat for the baby and a cap for Johnny, and have some left over for rag-carpet, besides making handkerchiefs out of the pocket and a bustle for herself out of the other linings. Give her any old garment and it was as good as a gold mine. Why, she'd take a worn-out sock and make a brand-new overcoat out of it, I believe. She had a turn for that kind of economy. There's one of my shirts that I bought in 1847 still going about making itself useful as window-curtains and pants-elastic, and plenty of other things. Only last July our gridiron kinder gave out, and she took it apart, and in two hours it was rigged on the side of the house as a splendid lightning-rod, all except what she had made into a poker and an ice-pick. Ingenious! Why she kept our family in buttons and whistles out of the hampers she saved, and she made fifteen princely chicken coops from her old hoop skirts, and a pig pen out of her used-up corset-bones. She never wasted a solitary thing. Let a cat die around our house, and the first thing you know Mary Jane'd have a muff and set of furs, and I'd begin to find mince pies on the dinner table. She'd stuff a feather bed with the feathers that she'd got off of one little bit of a rooster and she'd even utilize the cock-roads in the kitchen so's they'd run the churn—had a machine she invented for the purpose. Oho was phenomenal. I've seen her cook potato parings so's you'd think they were canvasback duck, and she had a way of doctoring up shavings so that the pig'd eat 'em and grow fat on 'em. I believe that woman could build a four-story hotel if you'd given her a single pine board; or a steamboat out of a wash-bill. I'll never see her like again."

I don't believe he will either.—*Max Adler.*

The following dialogue occurred at a School-board examination of "junior mixed":—Examiner: "And who resigned after Saul?" Answer: "David." Examiner: "And who came after David?" Answer: "Solomon." Examiner: "And who came after Solomon?" Sharp little girl: "Oh, please, Sir, the Queen of Sheba." Turn latest notion with regard to Mr. Albert Grant's mansion at Kensington by no means a bad one. It is to convert it into a hospital for the affluent. The idea of such an establishment was mooted some time ago, but for want of a suitable site it has never been carried out. A better situation could not be found than Mr. Grant's mansion; and if the necessary funds are forthcoming for the endowment of such an institution, it will be undoubtedly a great boon to those who, though they can afford well to pay for it, can seldom during illness get the medical care, the watchful nursing, and the discipline of the hospital, which are so conducive to a speedy and a satisfactory recovery.

BRAXFORD, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Ball, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ADAMS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—1869/78



## Intimations.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for a half year, or longer, will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

OHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, trouble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

—N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Marcellus.	Via Southampton or Brindisi.
Letters,	22	26
Registration,	12	12
Newspapers,	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10

Aspinwall, Panama:—  
Letters, 18 34 38  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—  
Letters, 12 16 20  
Registration, 8 12 16  
Newspapers, 2 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 4 6 8

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti:—  
Letters, 14 34 38  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—  
Letters, 30 44 50  
Registration, 6 6 6  
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12  
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—  
Letters, 16 16 20  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8 8 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, La Guayra, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—  
Letters, 26 34 38  
Registration, 6 6 6  
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10  
Registration, 12 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Mozambique (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters, 2 8 2 2  
Newspapers, 4 8 2 2  
Books & Patterns, 8 8 2 4

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....

Between the above by Contract Mail,.....

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosures except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosures be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters); photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance); drawings, prints, or maps; and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were sent with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet,

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of French samples of older date, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or hainglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, solids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 12 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai, by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet,.....Sept. 15. Nov. 29.  
Leave Batavia,.....Oct. 1. Dec. 18.  
Due at Port Darwin,.....Oct. 12. Dec. 24.  
1878.

Sydney,.....Oct. 31. Jan. 15.  
Melbourne,.....Nov. 6. Jan. 18.  
Adelaide,.....Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognition money by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply to any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival at Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon; but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose. Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are forfeited in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters, if they do not conform to the following regulations:—  
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward F. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—  
In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum; and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union, or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.  
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs; or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused; the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £20.....18 cents.

" £20.....38 "

" £20.....54 "

" £10.....72 "

Local Money Orders.

Up to \$25.....15 cents.

" 50.....30 "

5.—List of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as oblique are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

Oct. 19, 1877.

Let. Paye.	Let. Paye.
Adamson, H. H. 1	Kirk, Mrs. N. 1
Alm, O. 1	Koh, See N. 1
Allen, Clement 1	Leas, Frank P. 2
Alcock 1	Lee, Yuen, F. 1
Barnes, J. M. 1	Miles 1

Let. Paye.	Let. Paye.
Beynon, D. 1	regd. L. S. 2
Boedevich, T. 1	Lloyd, W. 2
Brown, Sir J. 1	Macpherson, 8 12
Campbell 1	Gordon 1
Butts, G. 2	Markham, C. W. 1 regd.
Buitan, H. 1	Mauzer, G. 1
Campbell, W. J. 1	Mazoldi, G. 1</



Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.		Section.	
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.		5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.	
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.		6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.	
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.		7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.	
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.		8. From Pier to East Point.	

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>						
Albatross	Brit. str.	366	Oct. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Holbow & Halphong	at daylight
Amazon	Brit. str.	2650	Oct. 17	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-day
Amoy	Brit. str.	814	Oct. 20	Stemson & Co.	Canton	To-day
Campan	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong		
City of Peking	Amer. str.	5075	Oct. 14	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yama & San F. deo	24th, noon
Conquest	Brit. str.	317	Oct. 16	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Holbow & Halphong	at daylight
Danube	Brit. str.	790	Oct. 12	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	22nd inst.
Douglas	Brit. str.	864	Oct. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Fame	Brit. str.	117		H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.		Pug Plying
Fortower	Brit. str.	700	Oct. 7	Chinese	Swatow	Sands' Slip
Fuyaw	Brit. str.	920	Oct. 10	M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Glaucus	Brit. str.	1647	Oct. 18	Butterfield & Swire	Holbow	To-day
Holbrook	Brit. str.	333	Oct. 18	Russell & Co.		
Mariveles	Span. str.	369	Oct. 18	Remedios & Co.	Coast Ports	
Namoa	Brit. str.	862	Oct. 20	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Pernambuco	Brit. str.	643	Oct. 19	Wm. Fustan & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Radnorshire	Brit. str.	1261	Oct. 17	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.		
Sea Gull	Brit. str.	43	Sept. 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Sunda	Brit. str.	1029	Oct. 9	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-day
Tanaka	Brit. str.	1735	Oct. 17	Messageries Maritimes	Bangkok	
Theresa	Brit. str.	786	Oct. 17	Stemson & Co.		Repairing
W. O. de Vries	Brit. str.	334	June 4	G. M. Bain		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>						
Aarhus	Dan. sch.	251	Oct. 12	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.		
Abercrombie	Brit. sch.	1087	Oct. 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Aberlady	Brit. sch.	735	Aug. 5	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	To-day
Abel Abbot	Amer. sch.	590	Sept. 24	W. & L. Co.		For Sale
Alphington	Brit. sch.	326	Sept. 6	W. & L. Co.		
Alva	Port. sch.	631	Aug. 30	Brandao & Co.	Sydney & Melbourne	
Augusta	Brit. sch.	210	Aug. 10	Meyer & Co.	Cape Town	
Batavia	Ger. sch.	368	Oct. 11	Stemson & Co.	Sourabaya	
Brisbane	Brit. sch.	394	Oct. 18	Russell & Co.		
Canton	Ger. sch.	373	Oct. 14	Stemson & Co.	Halphong	
Chamron Kamrye	Brit. sch.	480	Sept. 4	Chinese		
Chasica	Amer. sch.	628	Oct. 4	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Cheng Soon	Brit. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chinaman	Brit. sch.	667	Sept. 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.	New York	
Chocola	Brit. sch.	243	Oct. 6	Rosario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Clullum	Brit. sch.	1884	Sept. 28	W. & L. Co.		
Colorado	Amer. sch.	1075	Oct. 18	Russell & Co.		
Constantia	Span. sch.	234	Oct. 11	Stemson & Co.	Manila	
Coran	Amer. sch.	150	Sept. 28	Insurance Co.	Macao	
Corinne	Port. sch.	308	Sept. 18	Remedios & Co.		
Criterion	Amer. sch.	1646	Sept. 1	Stemson & Co.		
Darza	Brit. sch.	999	Sept. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Dartmouth	Brit. sch.	915	Sept. 28	Stemson & Co.		
Dauphin	Brit. sch.	307	Oct. 18	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Deutschland	Ger. sch.	260	Oct. 13	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
E. von Beaulieu	Ger. sch.	336	Oct. 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Elmstone	Brit. sch.	698	Oct. 19	Horse Company, Limited		
Evening Star	Brit. sch.	887	Oct. 6	W. & L. Co.	Halphong	To-day
Florence	Brit. sch.	887	Oct. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Garmouth	Brit. sch.	199	Oct. 6	Meyer & Co.		
Geo. Croshaw	Brit. sch.	1206	July 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Gold Hunter	Amer. sch.	1200	July 5	Russell & Co.	New York	Cleared
Graham	Brit. sch.	698	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Great Admiral	Amer. sch.	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.		
Green Van Gasteren	Brit. sch.	1195	Aug. 12	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Chafco	Cleared
Gustav Adolph	Ger. sch.	1195	Aug. 12	Russell & Co.	New York	
H. S. Sandford	Brit. sch.	1606	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Harbinger	Brit. sch.	872	Oct. 16	Master		
Harriet N. Carleton	Amer. sch.	1200	Oct. 16	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Chafco	Cleared
Halcon	Amer. sch.	380	Oct. 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Humboldt	Ger. sch.	417	Aug. 21	Stemson & Co.	Newchwang	
Iles of the South	Brit. sch.	820	July 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Saigon	Cleared
Jac bine	Brit. sch.	1365	Sept. 30	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Jalo	Brit. sch.	628	Oct. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Melbourne	Cleared
Johanne	Brit. sch.	698	Oct. 1	Insurance Co.		
Leon Oriso	Brit. sch.	45	Aug. 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Letter	Brit. sch.	847	July 1	Meyer & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	Brit. sch.	317	Oct. 16	W. & L. Co.		
Lord of the Isles	Brit. sch.	432	Sept. 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Lucas	Brit. sch.	330	Sept. 19	W. & L. Co.		
Mangerton	Brit. sch.	358	Oct. 12	Wm. Fustan & Co.		
Marco Polo	Brit. sch.	468	Sept. 25	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Marie	Brit. sch.	870	Oct. 18	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Malbrak	Brit. sch.	937	Sept. 20	Malchers & Co.		
Melusine	Brit. sch.	849	Oct. 16	Meyer & Co.		
Mennon	Amer. sch.	698	Sept. 28	Malchers & Co.		
Meteor	Brit. sch.	327	Oct. 12	W. & L. Co.	New York	
Northern Star	Brit. sch.	217	Oct. 20	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Nuevo Constante	Span. sch.	2394	Oct. 12	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Onida	Brit. sch.	210	Oct. 12	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
Onward	Brit. sch.	682	Oct. 19	Order		
Phillip Fitzpatrick	Amer. sch.	239	Oct. 12	Stemson & Co.		
Piccola	Brit. sch.	445	Oct. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Princess Seraphi	Brit. sch.	476	Sept. 20	Chinese		
Prosperity	Brit. sch.	699	Oct. 21	Wm. Fustan & Co.		
Rhuddlan Castle	Brit. sch.	220	Oct. 12	Remedios & Co.		
San Lorenzo	Brit. sch.	289	Oct. 14	Carlowitz & Co.		
St. Joseph	Brit. sch.	239	Sept. 11	Chinese		
Starlight	Brit. sch.	769	Aug. 13	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Singapore	put back
Star Queen	Brit. sch.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		Cleared
Sumatra	Brit. sch.	1068	July 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Sydenham	Brit. sch.	903	Sept. 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Monte Video	
The Murray	Brit. sch.	456	Sept. 26	Stemson & Co.		
Theresa Bohn	Brit. sch.	474	Sept. 26	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Thoon Kramon	Brit. sch.	155	Oct. 18	Stemson & Co.		
Thorkild	Brit. sch.	268	Oct. 18	Remedios & Co.		
Udine	Brit. sch.	796	Oct. 18	Malchers & Co.		
Undine	Brit. sch.	302	Oct. 18	Wm. Fustan & Co.		
Vesta	Brit. sch.	634	Oct. 5	Meyer & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	Brit. sch.	714	Sept. 5			
Woodville	Brit. sch.					
<b>WEIMAR</b>						
Bertha	Ger. sch.	442	Oct. 4	W. & L. Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
India	Norw. sch.	786	Oct. 16	Chinese	Hamburg	
<b>CANTON</b>						
Yungching	Chi. str.	661	Oct. 18	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Andalucia	7 o	British	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	6034	14	800	Oct. 9	P. H. Colomb
Meane	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	..	..	..	..
Mocheen	6 h	British	gunboat	460	..	60	Sept. 19	Needham
Shen-chi	6 b	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	Oct. 19	J. H. Wade
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	8087	14	..	..	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	K. Dock	British	despatch vessel	856	2	280	Oct. 8	H. C. D. Ryder

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.	
October 13, 1877.		Hanyang		American ship	
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		Hanan		British ship	
*Douglas		Hwaiyueh		British barque	
for Hongkong		Kiang-foo		F. B. Watson	
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		Kiang-kwan		American barque	
*Otto		Kiang-plot		Glimes	
for New Zealand		Kiang-wa		British barque	
*Nedda		Lee Yuen		Goodell	
MERCHANT OF WAR.		N. Yuen		Holloway	
*Kam		Peking		Isle of Erin	
H.B.M. gunboat		Shanghai		James S. Stone	
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		Shanghai		Jean Pierre	
*Amoy		Tahyue		Lady Bowen	
British		Tientsin		Meridian	
*Appin		Tung Ting		San Francisco	
French		Tung Ting		Sarsen	
*Ave		Tung Ting		Sir Landelot	
Denonion		Tung Ting		Woolahra	
for London, &c.		Tung Ting		..	
*Egeria		Tung Ting		..	
British		Tung Ting		..	
*Fochow		Tung Ting		..	
British		Tung Ting		..	
*Geelong		Tung Ting		..	
British		Tung Ting		..	
*H. O. Osted		Tung Ting		..	
Danish		Tung Ting		..	
*Hal-san		Tung Ting		..	
Chinese		Tung Ting		..	
*Hui-shin		Tung Ting		..	
Chinese		Tung Ting		..	
*Hankow (McQueen)		Tung Ting		..	
British		Tung Ting		..	
*Hankow		Tung Ting		..	
Chinese		Tung Ting		..	
*Hankow		Tung Ting		..	
Chinese		Tung Ting		..	

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, October 20, 1877.

At 1120 Cash per Dollar Measure.

Butcher Meat.			Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . "	300	260	花旗烟猪肉
" Poochow, . . "	160	140	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime out, . cy.	160	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . catty	150	140	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . "	160	160	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . "	100	90	湯肉
" Steak, . . "	160	150	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . per set	60	50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250	牛頭
" " corned, . . "	320	300	鹹牛頭
" Head, . . "	600	500	牛頭心
" Heart, . . "	150	140	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . "	110	100	牛肩
" Feet, . . "	50	40	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . "	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, . . "	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . catty	80	60	牛肚
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40	牛仔頭
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400	花旗火腿
Hams, American, . lb.	300	260	金華火腿
" Chinese, . . "	180	170	羊牌骨
" English, . . "	260	240	羊腩
Mutton Chop, . . "	300	280	羊手
" Leg, . . "	200	180	羊肝
" Shoulder, . . "	140	120	羊臟
" Liver, . . "	150	120	羊脚
Pigs' Chittlings, . . catty	60	50	豬蹄
" Feet, . . "	100	90	豬脚
" Fry, . . "	110	100	豬雞
" Head, . . "	90	80	豬頭
" Heart, . . each	50	40	豬心
" Kidneys, . . "	80	70	豬腰
" Liver, . . lb.	100	80	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . catty	160	140	豬牌
" Corned, . . "	180	180	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . "	150	140	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . "	110	100	豬油
Shoeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	340	羊頭
" Heart, . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . "	80	70	羊腰
Sucking Pig, . . "	1750	1000	猪仔
Sweet Bread, . . catty	140	120	牛核
Veal, . . catty	140	120	牛仔
Poultry.			生口
Capon, . . catty	200	180	嫩鷄
Duck, . . catty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . doz.	100	—	鷄蛋
" Duck . . "	100	—	鴨蛋
" Salt . . "	120	—	鹹蛋
Fowls, . . catty	160	150	鷄
Geese, . . "	140	120	鵝
Partridges, . . each	320	300	鷓鴣
Pheasants, Canton, . pair	\$1.60	—	山鵲
Pigeons, . . each	140	130	白鴿
Rabbits, . . "	600	—	家兔
Rice Birds, . . doz.	200	180	禾花雀
Snipes, . . each	120	110	沙鴨
Turk, . . "	220	200	火鴨
Turkey, Cook, . catty	500	450	水鴨
" Hen, . . "	400	380	火鴨
Fish.			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	300	200	肚魚
Bream, . . catty	70	60	鯽魚
Catfish, . . "	100	90	鱸魚
Codfish, Salt, . . lb.	160	150	鹹魚
Crabs, . . catty	240	80	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . "	90	80	墨魚
Dace, . . "	60	—	土魚
Dog Fish, . . "	70	60	跌倒
Eels, Congor . . "	110	90	海白
" White, . . "	240	—	黃鱔
" Yellow, . . "	200	—	黃鱔
File Fish, . . "	70	60	刺皮
Fresh Fish, Large . . "	110	90	大鮮
" Small . . "	70	60	小鮮
Frogs, . . "	180	170	田鵲
Garoupe, . . "	160	140	石斑
" Large . . "	200	180	龍頂
Herrings, . . "	70	60	黃烟
" smoked . . box	\$1.00	—	鹹魚
King Crab, . . each	400	300	蟹
Labrus, . . catty	90	80	黃生
Lava Fish, . . "	110	100	龍蝦
Locosts, . . "	140	120	龍蝦
Maokrel, . . "	100	80	紙魚
Mango Fish, . . "	120	110	馬魚
Mullet, . . "	100	90	鱸魚
Parrot Fish, . . "	100	90	鸚鵡
Purch, . . "	110	90	鱸魚
Pike, . . "	180	170	鱸魚
Pomfret, . . "	180	160	白鰻
" Black . . "	120	100	黑明
Prawns, . . "	200	—	蝦
Ray, . . "	60	50	琵琶
Seak Fish, . . "	90	80	石狗